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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/450,261	11/29/1999	RANDY P. STANLEY	INTL-0289-US	7389

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EXAMINER

LIN, KENNY S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2154

DATE MAILED: 08/19/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/450,261

Applicant(s)

STANLEY, RANDY P.

Examiner

Kenny Lin

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 March 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-20 are presented for examination.
2. The drawings filed on 11/29/1999 had been approved by the draftsman.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 2 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

a. The claim language in the following claims is not clearly understood:

- i. As per claims 2 and 9, it is unclear where the storage is located (i.e., from said storage coupled to first processor-based system).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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6. Claims 1, 3, 6-8, 10 and 13-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsukakoshi et al, U.S. Patent Number 5,926,623.

7. As per claims 1 and 8, Tsukakoshi et al taught the invention substantially as claimed including a method comprising transferring time sensitive data (col.1, lines 24-34, 49-59, col.3, lines 40-55, col.4, lines 42-44, Tables 4 and 5) from a storage coupled to a first processor-based system (fig.1, col.1, lines 20-23) to a storage coupled to a second processor-base system (fig.1, col.1, lines 41-67, col.2, lines 1-13, col.6, lines 1-14); and automatically display time sensitive data on a display (16, fig.1, col.6, lines 1-10, col.9, lines 21-24, col.11, lines 4-8) coupled to second processor-based system.

8. Tsukakoshi et al did not specifically teach that the time sensitive data are transferred automatically. However, Tsukakoshi et al disclosed a system that would automatic download the time sensitive data that had been edited by the PIM software (col.1, lines 53-64) and automatic displaying (col.9, lines 21-25). Furthermore, Tsukakoshi et al had suggested that the objection for his system is to reduce the operational procedures required for the extraction of required data (col.1, lines 13-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included the automatically transferring the required data in Tsukakoshi et al's system because doing so, would enables Tsukakoshi et al's system to obtain the most up to date data without user intervention.

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9. Tsukakoshi et al did not specifically teach to automatically display time sensitive data at predetermined time. However, it is well known in the art that time sensitive data such as schedule reminder, to do list in personal information manger (PIM) software often include sound alarms or pop up reminder to display and warn the users the scheduled events. Some examples are Microsoft Outlook calendar and Palm Pilot Date Book. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include this feature to automatically display the scheduled events as reminders to meet users' needs.

10. As per claims 3 and 10, Tsukakoshi et al further taught to automatically transfer personal information manger information (col.4, lines 42-44, col.5, lines 26-30, col.6, lines 23-30).

11. As per claims 6, 13 and 19, Tsukakoshi et al further taught to provide real time clock information from first processor-based system to second processor-based system (col.6, lines 11-18, col.10, lines 48-53).

12. As per claims 7 and 14, Tsukakoshi et al further taught to automatically display a portion of a calendar graphical user interface (col.6, lines 34-47).

13. As per claim 15, Tsukakoshi et al taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1. In addition Tsukakoshi et al disclosed a processor-based system (fig.1, 200, col.4, lines 53-58), comprising a processor (fig.1, 21, col.4, lines 53-58), a first storage storing a personal information manager application (col.5, lines 3-10, col.6, lines 31-33), and a second storage

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storing software including instructions (col.4, line 59 to col.5, line 3) that causes the processor to transfer time sensitive data to another processor-based device (fig.1, 100, fig.7, col.5, lines 32-67, col.6, lines 1-10).

14. Tsukakoshi et al did not specifically teach that the time sensitive data are transferred automatically. However, Tsukakoshi et al disclosed a system that would automatic download the time sensitive data that had been edited by the PIM software (col.1, lines 53-64) and automatic displaying (col.9, lines 21-25). Furthermore, Tsukakoshi et al had suggested that the objection for his system is to reduce the operational procedures required for the extraction of required data (col.1, lines 13-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included the automatically transferring the required data in Tsukakoshi et al's system because doing so, would enables Tsukakoshi et al's system to obtain the most up to date data without user intervention.

15. As per claim 16, Tsukakoshi et al further taught to include a link on system to device (fig.1, 32, col.5, lines 23-25).

16. As per claim 17, Tsukakoshi et al further taught that the system is a portable computer that includes device (figs.1 and 7, col.1, lines 20-23, 49-67).

17. As per claim 18, Tsukakoshi et al did not specifically teach a housing for computer and the display being located on the outside of housing. However, it is well known in the art to

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include a housing for portable computers to protect the hardware and to include a display for the user to view the information.

18. Claims 2, 9 and 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsukakoshi et al, U.S. Patent Number 5,926,623, as applied to claims 1, 3, 6-8, 10 and 13-19 above, and further in view of Hallowell et al, U.S. Patent Number 5,920,728.

19. As per claims 2, 9 and 20, Tsukakoshi et al taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1, 8 and 15. Tsukakoshi et al did not specifically teach that the time sensitive data is automatically transferred when it is determined that the first processor-based system is being powered off. However, Hallowell et al taught that data could be processed when it is determined that the processor-based system is being powered off (col.2, line 66 to col.3, line 15).

20. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tsukakoshi et al and Hallowell et al because Hallowell et al's teaching of data processing when determined that the processor-based system is being powered off allows data synchronization or data save between the two processor-bases systems in Tsukakoshi et al's system and prevents the users from not getting/updating the new data files or PIM information such as new meeting schedules, to do list or personal events.

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21. Claims 4-5 and 11-12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsukakoshi et al, U.S. Patent Number 5,926,623, as applied to claims 1, 3, 6-8, 10 and 13-19 above, and further in view of Vong et al, U.S. Patent Number 6,209,011.

22. As per claims 4 and 11, Tsukakoshi et al taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 8 including automatically transferring personal information manger information. However, Tsukakoshi et al did not specifically teach that automatically transferring personal information manger information includes automatically transferring timed alerts. Vong et al taught about timed alert (figs.5 and 7, col.1, lines 37-40, col.2, lines 26-31, col.3, lines 60-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tsukakoshi et al and Vong et al because Vong et al's timed alert provides notifications for Tsukakoshi et al's system using lights or sounds to remind users of scheduled events.

23. As per claims 5 and 12, Vong et al further taught a system that include an audible alert at a predetermined time (col.1, lines 37-40, col.2, lines 45-49).

Conclusion

24. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Parker et al, U.S. Patent Number 6,266,295, disclosed PIM information display method.

Horiguchi et al, U.S. Patent Number 6,412,689, disclosed automatic transferring.

25. A shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action.


26. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kenny Lin whose telephone number is (703)305-0438. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM to 5 PM Tuesday to Friday and every other Monday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (703)305-9678. Additionally, the fax numbers for Group 2100 are as follows:

Official Responses: (703) 746-7239
After Final Responses: (703) 746-7238
Draft Responses: (703) 746-7240

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-5140.

ksl
August 15, 2002


MENG-AI T. AN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100